

M. SWEENEY.  
Glass Melting-Pots.

No. 153,631.

Patented July 28, 1874.

Fig. 1

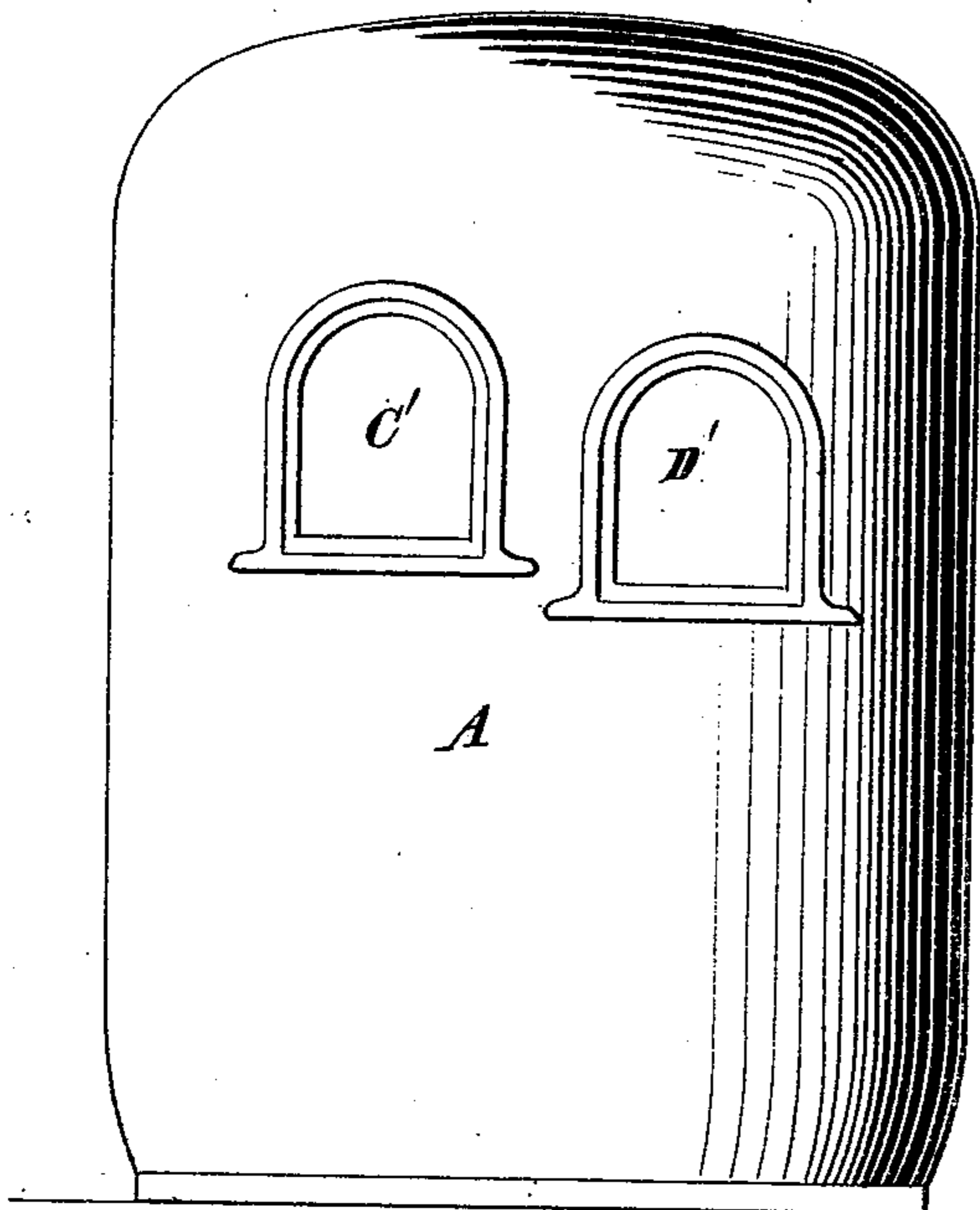


Fig. 2.

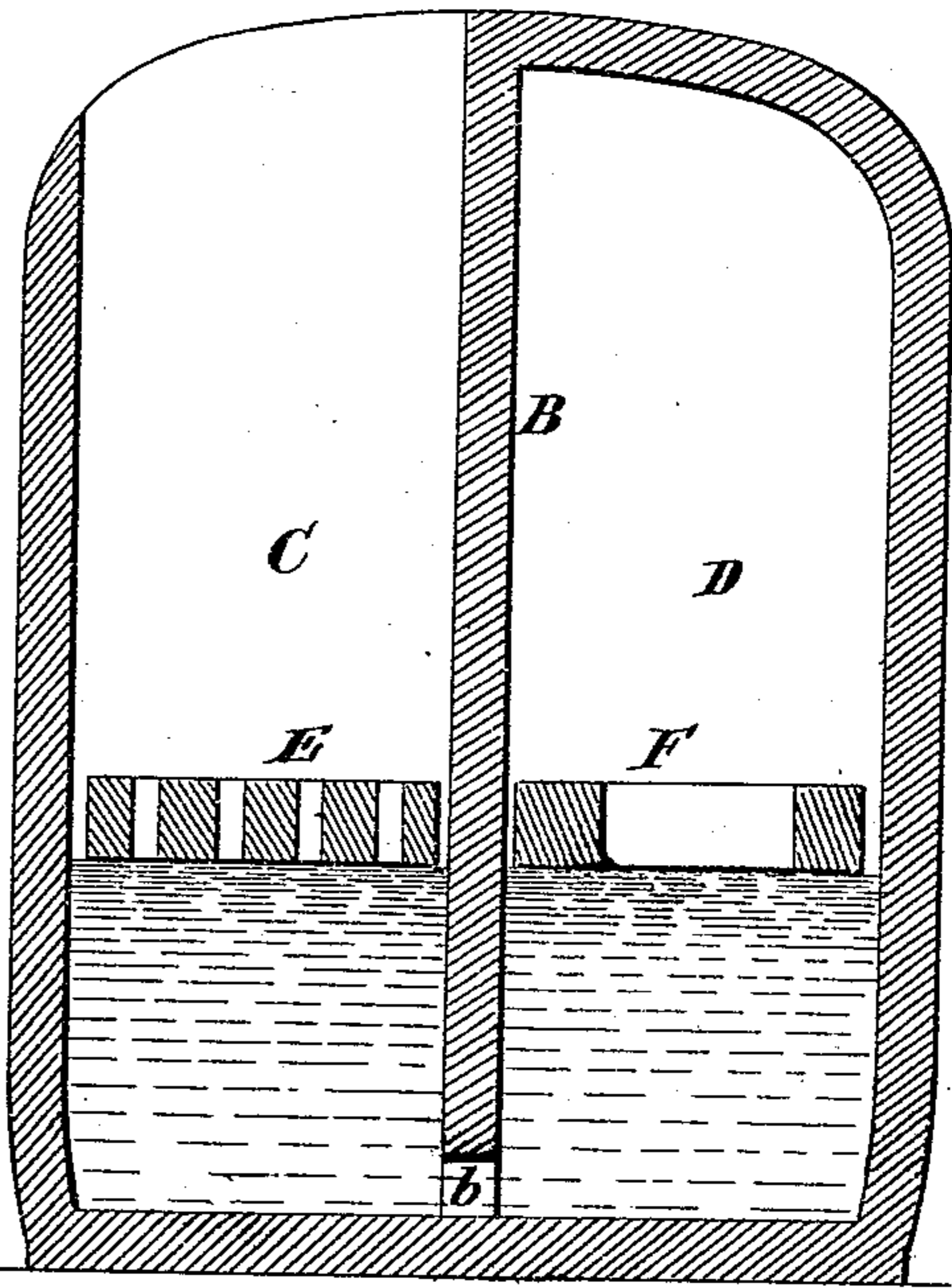


Fig. 3.

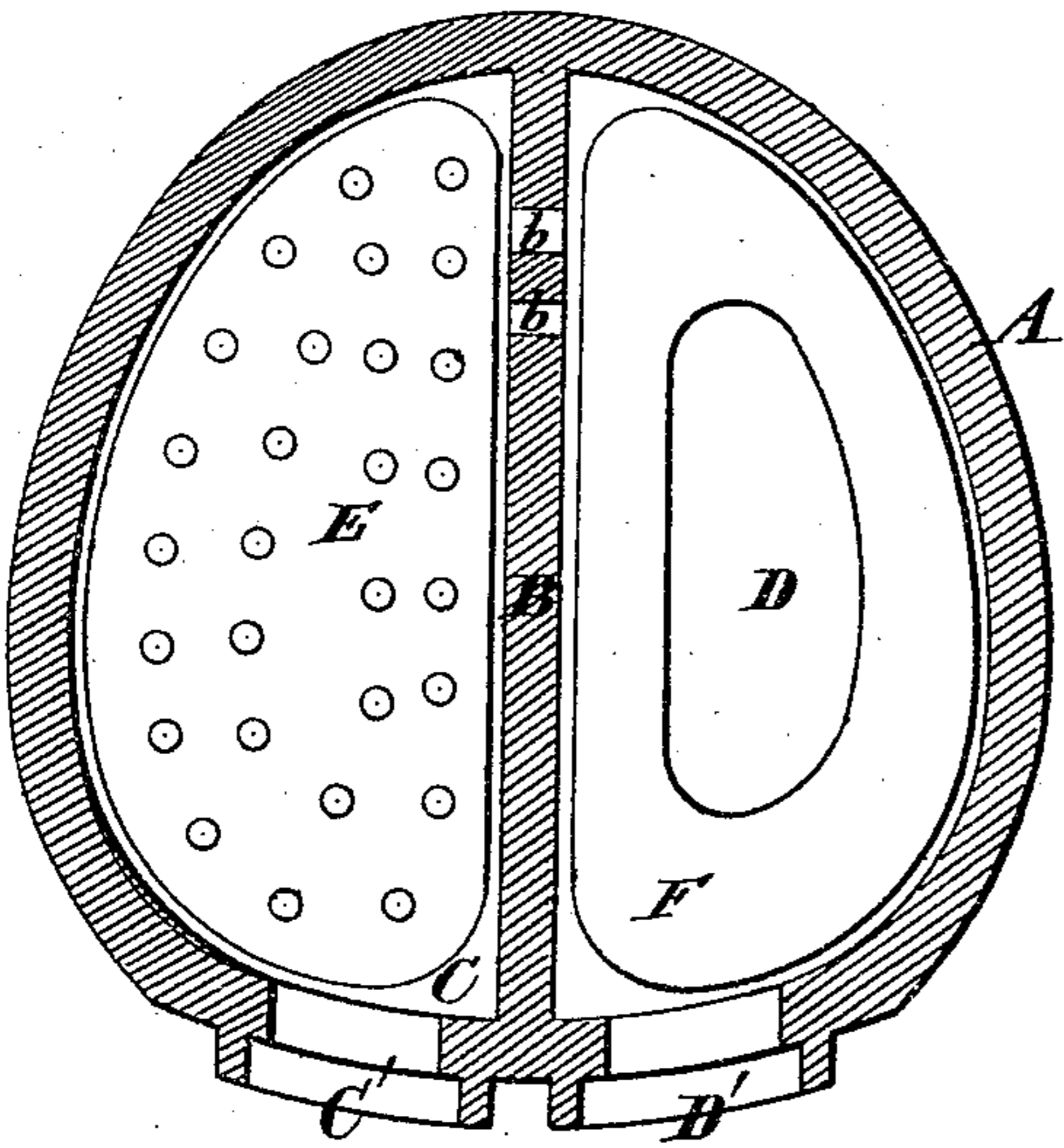
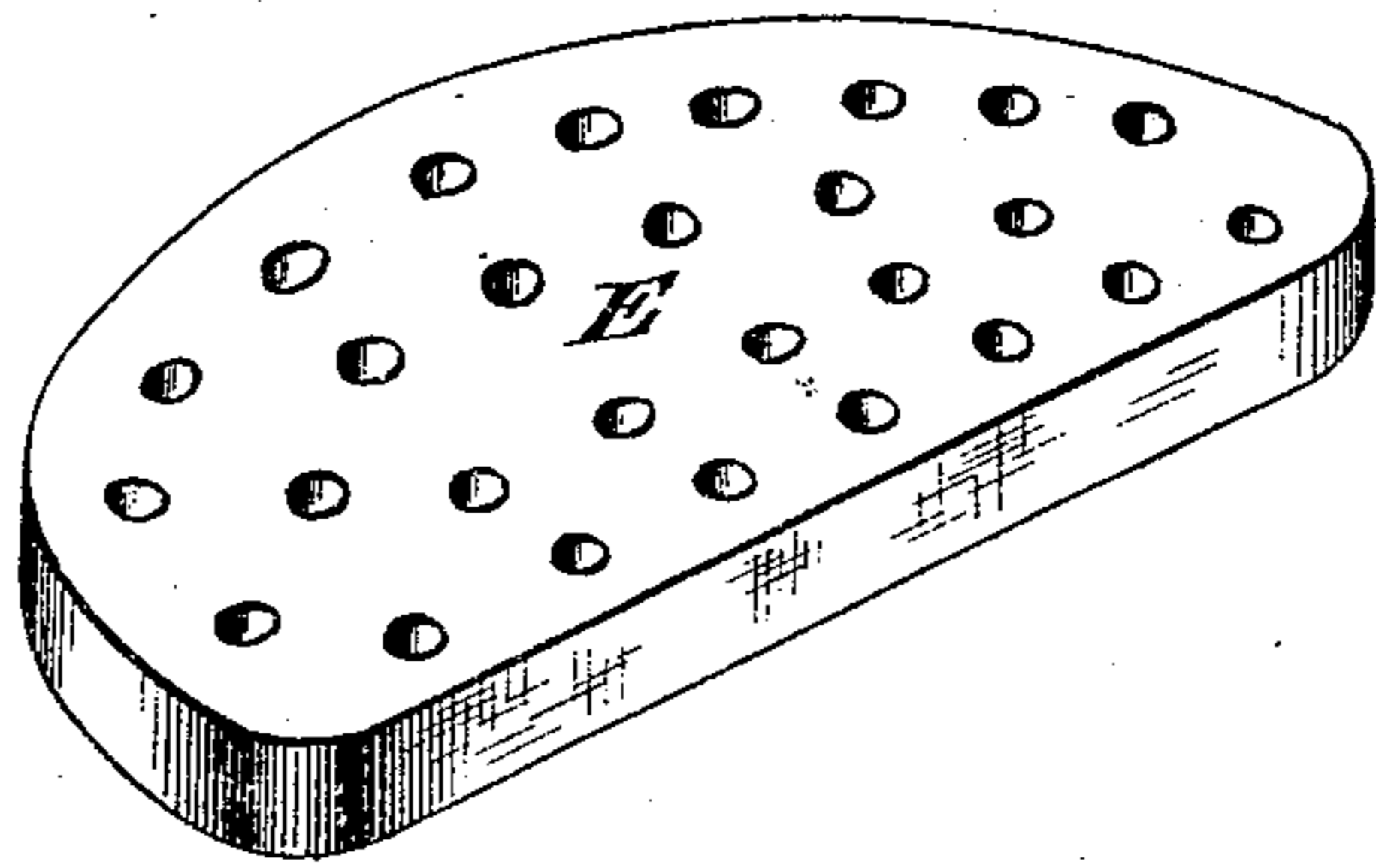


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL SWEENEY, OF MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GLASS-MELTING POTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,631**, dated July 28, 1874; application filed April 10, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Martin's Ferry, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, have invented a certain Improvement in Glass-Melting Pots, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of glass-melting pots having two chambers, in one of which the material is melted, flowing through openings in the bottom of the partition into the other one, from which it is then worked, so that the processes of melting and blowing can be kept up uninterruptedly.

My improvement consists in providing the melting-chamber of the pot with a strainer, preferably in the form of a perforated float, which shall prevent the crude material and impurities from sinking to the bottom and escaping into the working-chamber, and allowing nothing but pure metal to get beneath it.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved melting-pot. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the perforated float.

The same letters of reference are used in all the figures in the designation of identical parts.

The body A of the pot is divided by a partition, B, into two compartments or chambers, C and D, which communicate through a series of apertures, *b*, in the bottom of the partition. A perforated float, E, is placed in the melting-chamber C, and in charging the latter the materials to be melted are thrown on top of this perforated float or strainer, and, being thus prevented from sinking to the bottom of the

chamber, cannot escape with the molten metal into the working-chamber D. The metal in the working-chamber is thus always kept pure and clean. Instead of the perforated float, a fixed grate might be used to accomplish the end sought; but I prefer the float, because by means of it the crude materials may always be caused to rest directly on, or be partly immersed in, the molten metal underneath. The top of the working-chamber D is closed after the insertion of a float, F, if preferred, by crowning the wall of the pot over it to unite with the partition-wall, as shown in Fig. 2. The top of the melting-chamber is open to permit the reverberation of the flame into it. Access to the respective chambers can be had through the openings C' and D' in their sides. These openings are arranged side by side, as shown. A large aperture is made in the float F, through which to pass the punty into the molten metal underneath. This float may be dispensed with; but I prefer to use it for the purpose of keeping the metal cleaner.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a strainer with the melting-chamber of a glass-pot, having two communicating chambers, C and D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

M. SWEENEY.

Witnesses:

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